Big Final Effort Needed to Reach Bond Drive Goal

Top-level concern was expressed this week over the limited progress of the NIH 1966 U.S. Savings Bond Campaign.

To reach our goal, three out of four NIH employees must participate in the Campaign, Dr. Eugene A. Confrey, Campaign Chairman, reported. Only eight institutes and divisions have reached 30 percent participation, and some show only 20 percent.

As an indication of the Secretary's personal interest, Assistant Secretary for Administration Donald F. Simpson met May 20 with institute and division executive officers and chief keymen. Assistant Secretary Simpson expressed concern over NIH employees' lack of response to President Johnson's request that Federal employees buy bonds in the interest of the Nation's economy.

For 25 years, the Minute Man has been the symbol of the U.S. Savings Bond program and, since the beginning of our country, the symbol of readiness of every American.

(See BOND, Page 3)

New 'Home' for NIH Library Will Include Facilities for Twice as Many Patrons

Construction recently began on an annex to the Clinical Center to house the NIH Library. This new facility will accommodate approximately twice as many patrons as the present library.

Bound by the C and D wings on the south side of the building, the annex will provide two floors of space for the Library, which is now in crowded quarters on the 5th and 11th floors of the Clinical Center.

"When the new facility is completed in the fall of 1967, the user will find he has easier access to library materials and a more comfortable setting for their use than now exists," says Jess A. Martin, Chief, Library Branch, Division of Research Services. "This is due in part to the square shape of the new library.

Patrons will have to walk only a few steps from the reading areas to obtain library materials, and the Library staff will be better able to maintain the collection."

The first floor features a large reading room containing a 5- to 10-year file of the most frequently used journals, a collection of reference books, and an information desk manned by a professional librarian. Reference librarians, too, will be stationed in the readers' area. Nearby will be the circulation desk and bibliographic services.

The Translating Unit, now located on the 5th and 11th floors, will move to the 4th floor. The Reading Room, now on the 11th floor, will move to the 5th floor. The Circulation Counter, now on the 5th floor, will move to the 11th floor.

(See MOVE, Page 5)

Dr. Bleuler, Son of Man Who Coined Word, 'Schizophrenia,' Speaks at NIMH

One of the world's most highly respected authorities on schizophrenia, the most prevalent form of mental illness, told an NIMH Seminar recently that contrary to earlier beliefs, the disease is not degenerative, that both heredity and environment are factors in the etiology of the disease. However, he advances the possibility that inherited dispositions or personality traits, although healthy in one parent, or healthy when considered as a single trait, may clash when combined in the offspring who becomes schizophrenic.

No formula is yet known that accounts for all the data being collected concerning schizophrenia, Dr. Bleuler said, but his evidence points to the interaction of unfavorable inherited traits with unfavorable experience and environment.

(See DR. BLEULER, Page 8)

Surg. Gen. Moves to NIH; NIMH to Barlow Building

The move of the Immediate Office of the Surgeon General from the HEW Building to the NIH campus was completed May 23.

Dr. Stewart and his immediate staff, together with the Division of Public Health Methods, now occupy the second and third floors of Bldg. 31's A-Wing.

Also involved in the space realignment is the National Institute of Mental Health. Institute offices formerly in Bldg. 31's A-Wing have been relocated in the new high-rise Barlow Office Building, Chevy Chase, Md.

At a later date the Budget Branch, Division of Finance, Office of the Surgeon General, will move into that part of the fourth floor of Bldg. 31's A-Wing now occupied by the staff of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. The NICHD offices will move to Bldg. 12-A.

In addition, those Mental Health offices now at NBOC will move to the Barlow Building as soon as the space they are to occupy is ready.

Moving to NBOC will be the Mathematical Statistics and Applied Mathematics Section of the

(See MOVE, Page 5)

The National Institute of Mental Health recently moved several of its offices to the new high-rise Barlow Building, 5454 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md. Eventually the 12th, 13th and 14th floors will be occupied by NIMH personnel formerly on the NIH campus and at the NBOC.

Photo by Edward Hubbard.
26 Employees of DRS
Plant Engineering Branch
Receive Service Awards

Service awards were presented recently to 26 employees in the Plant Engineering Branch, Division of Research Services.

Thirty-year awards were given to Joseph M. Fisher and Charles T. Razum, both of the Planning and Control Section.

Recipients of 20-year awards in the Maintenance Engineering Section were Albert L. Wimberly, Charles T. Reed, James L. Dickinson, James H. Terry, George M. Pickrell III, Earl R. Hottinger, Richard C. Jackson, and Anthony J. Hoff.

Shops Section recipients of 20-year awards were Marion R. Wachmann, Ross Holiday (left), Chief of the Plant Engineering Branch, Division of Research Services, presents a 30-year service award certificate to Joseph Fisher of the Shop Stores Unit, Planning & Control Section. Charles T. Razum, another 30-year winner, of the Maintenance Inspection Unit, PCS, was absent for the picture—Photo by Thomas Joy.

R o s s H o l l i a d y ( l e f t ) , Ch i e f o f t h e P l a n t E n g i n e e r i n g B r a n c h, D i v i s i o n o f R e s e a r c h S e r v i c e s, p r e s e n t s a 3 0 - y e a r s e r v i c e a w a r d c e r t i f i c a t e t o J o s e p h F i s h e r o f t h e S h o p S t o r e s U n i t, P l a n n i n g & C o n t r o l S e c t i o n. C h a r l e s T. R a z u m , a n o t h e r 3 0 - y e a r s winner, o f t h e M a i n t e n a n c e I n s p e c t i o n U n i t, P C S , w a s a b s e n t f o r t h e p i c t u r e . — P h o t o b y T h o m a s J o y.

Mr. Matthews

Matthews, Technician
Pathology Lab, Retires

Joseph O. Matthews, Division Biologies Standards biological oratory technician, retired on 13 after more than 10 years service with NIH.

Mr. Matthews joined the DBS Section on Virus Vaccines and Basic Studies in September, 1955.

At the time of his retirement he was with the Ani
mal Test Section of the DBS'S Laborato
ry of Pathology.

During his 10 years of serv
vice he participated in the Divisi
denovirus vaccine testing progr

After retirement Mr. Matthe
us expects to continue his favo
obby—gardening. He may t
ake this opportunity to visit d
ughter in France, where elder
son, Joseph Jr., is prese

vacation. His other son, Commander John B. Matthews

serving aboard the USS Shgri-La.

List of Latest Arrival
Of Visiting Scientists

4/7—Dr. Heywood Melvyn Ty
he Great Britain, Laboratory of Bio
physical Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. K. Laki, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm 1724.

4/25—Dr. Makoto Niwa, Japan Molecular Biology Section. Sponsor: Dr. Edgar Ribi, NIAMD, Rock Mount

4/27—Dr. Frederic B. Moring,
heological, Laboratory of Bio-
ramatbolism. Sponsor: Dr. M. Vaugas
NIH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 5N314.

5/2—Dr. Cesar Roberto Uman
uatemala, Human Genetic Service
Branch. Sponsor: Dr. C. J. Win
Sr., NIDR, Bldg. 30, Rm. 150.

5/5—Dr. Teinosuke Kobayasa
Japan, Laboratory of Chemistry
Sponsor: Dr. Bernhard Witk
NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 309.

Herbert L. Rooney Cite
For Civic Achievement

Herbert L. Rooney, National Institute of Mental Health, recently received a Civic Award from the Rotary Club of College Park "in recognition of the outstanding civil contributions and achievements made by him in his work with the Mental Health Study Center."

From 1948 to 1960 Mr. Rooney was Chief of Psychiatric Social Work for the Center. From 1960 to 1965 he served as Assistant Director, and until February 1966 was Acting Director of the Center.

Mr. Rooney presently is NIMH Advisor on Citizen Participation.
Newcomers and Oldtimers Alike Find All the Answers in Latest NIH T&SD

Changes at NIH are reflected in the telephone directory which has grown from 9 pages and 209 personnel listings in 1938 to 177 pages and 11,534 personnel listings in 1966. James B. Davis (right), Chief, Supply Management Branch, and Patricia Davis (no relation), a brand new employee of the Research Contracts Section, compare the two. The 1938 directory, the only one known to exist, is a prize possession of Mr. Davis. It dates back to the move of the National Institute of Health to Bethesda and to Mr. Davis' own employment here.—Photo by Thomas Joy.

By Patricia Gabbett
NIH Information Trainee

My first day as an NIH employee was a strange one. When I overheard someone getting what I thought were the following instructions, I was puzzled:

"Go to the MP office to check on the PS order from RI. See the GM on your way to LA and look at the babies in the PR Branch on the way."

Were they sending him to the military police to check on public schools for Rhode Island, and to see the guided missile on his way to Los Angeles, and to look at the babies in the Puerto Rico Branch on the way?

Director Is Guide

A quick look through the Abbreviations section of the new NIH Telephone and Service Directory saved my sanity. To a newcomer, the esoteric abbreviations used daily at the NIH are a real obstacle to comprehension. I guess my supervisor realized this when he gave me the Directory to guide me through the confusion of my first few days.

Glancing through it, I saw that this was no ordinary directory. It not only gave names, addresses and phone numbers; it carried its service a lot further. Even an old-timer at the complex NIH bureau has trouble figuring out who's who and what's what at times. But, luckily, everyone has a Directory. And in it, I found organizational listings that told me who is who.

Then I turned to the yellow pages. Even these were out of the ordinary. I found a directory of buildings, floor plans, and a map of the reservation. Now I not only knew who was who, but what was where!

I stopped to study the parking regulations and shuttle bus schedule to see who could be transported where and how.

Further and further I dug into the Central Services section, coming across cafeteria and library hours and feeling very smug to have discovered where one could read and eat when.

Even personal services—banking, beauty and barber shops, and counseling—announce their who and whens on these exciting pages.

And for subjects I didn't run into head-on, I looked in the handy Classified Index in the back.

So, feeling very well oriented, I marched proudly into my supervisor's office to announce that I had mastered the NIH T&SD, and told him that this was one abbreviation he couldn't find in the Directory. He'd have to figure it out for himself.
Staff Appointments at NIDR Reflect Increased Emphasis on Research

Three staff appointments, coincident with a reorganization to more adequately reflect current program and research emphasis, were announced recently by Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, Director of the National Institute of Dental Research.

Dr. F. Earle Lyman becomes the Institute's first Associate Director for Special Programs. One of his principal responsibilities will be in the area of program development for the establishment of dental research centers in universities and other institutions throughout the United States.

Dr. Harold R. Stanley, who has been Chief of the Oral Medicine and Surgery Branch, assumes the post of Clinical Director.

N.Y. Union Management Help Workers Keep Jobs by 'On-the-Spot' Psychiatry

A quiet, hard-working employee in a New York clothing factory suddenly turns into a troublemaker. He relates his fear of losing his sanity to a union social worker, who arranges a diagnostic interview the same day. The psychiatrist confirms the onset of mental illness. The employee responds satisfactorily to treatment, and is again a valuable employee.

The success of this experiment in on-the-spot psychiatry offers hope for mentally disturbed workers of all blue collar unions on the job in New York City.

Many Helped

More than 155 persons thus far have received help from the study to determine what role a union and management can play in treating the emotional problems of workers, according to a report on the first 15 months of a 4-year study made recently by the project director, Dr. Hyman J. Weiner.

Dr. Weiner, project director, says that each resource within the industrial network has operated successfully in a case reporting role. He adds that although the union is credited as the direct source of only 7 percent of reported cases, its indirect role has been more important. The union frequently gives initial encouragement for a worker to seek help.

Setting Vital

Project officials say that the success of a mental health program in an industrial setting hinges on how well the setting itself can be used in servicing the patients. They note, however, that maintaining the industrial focus requires consistent effort toward identifying and serving those whose jobs are in jeopardy. In regard union and management were not apt to note mental aberrations of a worker until his job performance was affected.

The union membership's natural antipathy toward mental rehabilitation service is being overcome, the report indicates. Guarantee of relatively informal contacts has greatly improved trust and fostered increased subsequent contact between workers and professionals.

13 on Team

The project team, made up of 13 professionals, is prepared to take cases for direct treatment, but the union encourages the use of existing agencies whenever possible.

Project officials report they now have a core of union representatives who are acquainted with the mental health helping process and see themselves as part of it.

As part of their 4-year project, the staff is now consulting with numerous other unions and their service committees in the New York City area, seeking to promote further labor involvement.

NHI Leaflet Describes Hardening of Arteries

Hardening of the arteries may actually begin in early youth, perhaps even at birth. It strikes young as well as old people, and is the cause of most heart attacks.

These are some of the facts presented in a new illustrated National Heart Institute leaflet issued recently by the Public Health Service, titled "Hardening of the Arteries—Cause of Heart Attacks."

Factors Explained

The publication describes what an artery is, how arteries become hard, trouble spots resulting from hardening of the arteries, and what a heart attack is and how it happens.

Also explained are factors involving the development of hardening of the arteries, such as age, sex, heredity, cholesterol, diet, high blood pressure and cigarette smoking.

Single free copies of the leaflet (NHS Publication No. 1592) are available upon request from the National Heart Information Center, National Heart Institute, Bethesda, Md. 20014, or the Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20201. Multiple copies at $.65 per 100 may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

ESP Dance Show Mystery Is Solved at CC Tomorrow

The E.S.P. Dance Show, directed by Miss Cora Logan, a dance teacher, will be presented tomorrow night, Wednesday, (June 2) at 7:30 p.m. in the Clinical Center's 14th floor assembly hall.

You don't quite know what this is? The answer, according to CC Patient Activities Chief Arnold Sperling is: "Come and see an unusual and exciting demonstration of extrasensory perception."

CC patients, their guests and NIH employees are welcome to attend.

Dr. Dempsey on Council

Dr. Edward W. Dempsey, Chairman of the Department of Anatomy, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., has accepted a 3-year term on the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council.

The 12-member Council reviews applications made to NIGMS for research grants, training grants and fellowships, and advises the Surgeon General on activities in basic medical sciences and related natural and behavioral sciences.
Surgeon General Creates Committee on Epilepsies

In recognition of a critical need, Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart announced recently the creation of a Public Health Service Advisory Committee on the Epilepsies.

"The purpose of this Committee will be to recommend actions at the national level to prevent and control the epilepsies," Dr. Stewart said. It has been estimated that this neurological problem involves one to two million Americans.

Dr. Stewart selected Dr. H. Houston Merritt of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, as chairman of the Committee. Dr. Merritt is the discoverer of the well-known anticonvulsant drug Dileptin (Diphenylhydantoin).

Caveness Named

Dr. William F. Caveness, Associate Director for Collaborative and Field Research, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, will serve as the Committee's executive secretary.

The Committee consists of two Subcommittees, one for service, the other for research. The whole Committee will meet at least once a year to consider recommendations of the Subcommittees and to review the total program.

The Service and Service Training Subcommittee for Epilepsy will consist of itself with present and future total service needs of epilepsy patients and the training of sufficient health manpower to carry out these services. In fulfilling its mission, this Subcommittee will work closely with Dr. William H. Cope, Deputy Chief of the Neurological and Sensory Diseases Service Program within the PHS's Bureau of State Services.

PHS Publication Lists '65 Extramural Grants

Publication of a book of statistical tables summarizing research grant programs to complete a five-part series for fiscal year 1965 data was announced recently by the Public Health Service.

An itemized accounting of more than $1 billion in PHS grant and award funds, the new publication is entitled "Public Health Service Grants and Awards, Fiscal Year 1965 Funds, Part V, Summary Tables for the Extramural Programs."


Year Later' Study of Schizophrenics Points Up Value of Proper Treatment

A study of 299 schizophrenic patients from nine hospitals one year after discharge reveals that many have made surprisingly good adjustments to community life.

The results of the study were reported to the annual meeting of the American Psychosomatic Association in Atlantic City May 12 by staff members of the National Institute of Mental Health who compiled results of the investigation.

Results Promising

Of the patients studied, 86 percent were living in the community a year following discharge, although 78 percent had been hospitalized during the interim and had been discharged a second time. A total of 59 percent avoided rehospitalization during the year.

While only 11 percent of the former mental patients were deemed to be functioning as well as the average person in the community, a large majority had returned to their own best previous levels of social functioning.

At study time, 58 percent of the study's employed patients were working at a level compatible with their education and training at followup time. Of the wage earners, 64 percent were working along adequately with co-workers, but only 47 percent of the housewives were compatible with neighbors.

Adjustment Factors

Investigators noted very little overt symptomatology in the ex-patients. Fully 68 percent showed no general psychopathology symptoms.

Besides assessing the ex-patient adjustment in the community, the study also sought to establish relationship between the patient's pre-illness history and the course of his illness and subsequent community adjustment.

Investigators found the following factors seemed to have a bearing on community adjustment at followup time:

- The more rapid the onset of illness, the more likely the ex-patient was to be self-supporting and the better his adjustment.
- Rapid improvement under active drug treatment preserved good community adjustment after discharge.
- Those who received drugs and/or psychotherapy after discharge were less likely to be re-hospitalized than those who did not receive such aftercare.
- The married and those from conjugal homes were more likely to have had only one job in the course of the year after discharge as opposed to more than one or none. Ex-patients who lived alone or in conjugal homes were more likely to be self-supporting than those from parental homes.
- Data for the study were collected by research social workers at each of the participating hospitals on the basis of clinical interviews with family members and/or the patient at the time of initial hospital admission and one year after discharge. Subjects were newly-admitted acutely ill schizophrenic patients who had participated in a larger study to assess effects of drug treatment on such patients.

Neurological Information To Be More Accessible

Medical literature in the area of brain research has been made accessible to physicians and research scientists through a new arrangement between the U.S. Public Health Service and Columbia University.

The cooperative pilot project links the indexing activities of the Public Health Service's National Library of Medicine here, with Columbia University's Parkinson Information Center, New York City. The latter is supported by a contract from a research arm of the Public Health Service, the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

The arrangement will utilize the expertise of a specialized information center index a portion of the literature for the NLM. This information gathered by the Parkinson Information Center will be made available to the 7,000 subscribers of Index Medicus.

MOVE

(Continued from Page 1)

National Cancer Institute, from the Wison Building; the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, National Institute of Dental Research, from Bldg. 12-A; a part of the Heart Information Section, from Bldg. 12-A; and the Nutrition Section, Office of International Research, and the Contract Finance and Analysis Section, Financial Management Branch, from Bldg. 31's B-1 Wing.

NBCC will be occupied by the Division of Finance, the Office of Personnel and Public Health Reports, all part of the Office of the Surgeon General.

Delays and postponements of moves incident to the arrival of the Surgeon General here have been caused by a carpenters' strike that has held up completion of the Barlow Building.

H. Wexler Develops New Method for Pinpointing Tumors in Mice Lungs

A method for staining lungs of experimental mice with India ink by a process that leaves all existing tumors permanently white and readily visible.—Photo by Edward Hubbard.

elsewhere in the body.

Since the color of normal lung tissue and tumor metastases is often similar, it has been difficult, if not impossible, to differentiate between the two without microscopic examination, an expensive and time-consuming procedure.

In the new technique, the lungs of the killed animal are filled with a 15 percent solution of India ink which stains the lobes a deep black but does not penetrate the thicker cells of the tumors.

The lungs are then removed from the animal, washed in tap water, and quickly immersed in Fekete's solution. This solution bleaches the tumors white while setting the black dye in the normal lung tissue, creating a marked and permanent contrast between the two.

The accuracy of the method, described in a paper published in the April issue of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute, has been consistently supported by microscopic examination.

NIGMS Appoints Lincoln

Dr. Thomas L. Lincoln was appointed recently to the staff of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, assigned to the Training Grants Branch. He was formerly an Instructor in Pathology at Johns Hopkins Medical School.
Walter Magruder Named NIAID Executive Officer

Walter H. Magruder has been named Executive Officer of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases by Dr. Dorland J. Davis, Director.

Formerly Administrative Officer for Chemotherapy Research in the National Cancer Institute, Mr. Magruder succeeds Kenneth Brown, who retired in December 1965.

Mr. Magruder joined the Federal Government in 1934 as an employee of the National Recovery Administration. He was an auditor in the National Institute of Dental Research, Bio-Materials Research Advisory Committee. Present restorative dental materials require that the excavation be made larger than the carious area and will stimulate a broad filling. Adhesive materials would bind to the tooth itself, require less drilling, and eliminate much pain.

Strength Essential

In addition, an ideal filling material would be strong enough to withstand the thousands of pounds of pressure exerted by biting, yet elastic enough to expand and shrink under the extremes of hot and cold that occur during the eating of one meal.

"Dental restorative methodology could be simplified considerably if there were available an adequate adhesive filling material," said Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, Director of NIDR.

"It is hoped that this booklet will contribute to a better understanding of the diverse problems inherent in making dental restorations, and will stimulate a broad research interest in adhesive restorative materials."

The booklet is divided into three sections that discuss the properties of tooth structure, the methods of testing dental materials, and recommend criteria for the selection of adhesive fillings.

Because of the limited supply, single copies of the 32-page booklet, PHS Publication No. 1433, will be available only to researchers in the field of restorative materials. Requests should be directed to the Collaborative Research Office, National Institute of Dental Research, Bethesda, Md., 20014.

Colloquia Scheduled at IBR

Interested NIH personnel are invited to attend two colloquia at the Institute for Behavioral Research, 2426 Linden Lane, Forest Glen.

On June 3 at 3:45 p.m. Dr. Howard Hoffman, Pennsylvania State University, will speak on "Behavioral Control by an Imprinted Stimulus in the Duckling."

On June 7 at 3:45 p.m. Harold Cohen of the IBR will give a talk on "Motivationally Oriented Designs for an Ecology of Learning—An Educational Laboratory Using Extrinsic Reinforcement with Juvenile Delinquents."

'Project Re-Ed' Fills Important Need in Lives of Emotionally Disturbed Children

A demonstration program supported by the National Institute of Mental Health, called "Project Re-ed," is helping emotionally disturbed children assume their rightful place in home and community without years of psychotherapy or institutionalization.

Speaking at the first of an NIMH Colloquium Series, Dr. Nicholas Hobbs, Chairman of the Division of Human Development and Guidance, George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., described "the translation of theory into an experiment in living."

Problem Outlined

Children who are too emotionally disturbed to remain in public school or who need to be removed temporarily from an unstable home ideally should be placed in a residential treatment center that has a full range of psychiatric services, Dr. Hobbs said.

However, the cost of such centers is prohibitive, and adequate staffs are not now available. Project Re-ed was created to fill the gap that exists between this ideal and the current practice of institutionalizing some children for lack of any suitable alternative.

Underway since 1961, Project Re-ed now operates two schools—Cumberland House in Nashville and a foster school in Detroit. Here emotionally disturbed children receive education, recreation, care and training tailored to their individual needs.

Children in the project come from all over both states and often are referred by mental health centers. When a child is accepted, social service agencies work with his family and school to effect a change in the total environment.

Project Described

The children attending these schools are of normal or superior intelligence and generally are in serious trouble in school. They live at school during the week, returning home on weekends to maintain close contact with their families.

The emphasis of Re-ed is on schoolwork and activities. Two teacher-counselors, who are at the heart of the program, are responsible for each group of eight children, for teaching them, playing with them, eating with them, and being on hand whenever a child needs them.

Their one common characteristic is a "commitment to children," and Dr. Hobbs has described them as "partners in the task of investigating what Re-ed will become." Psychiatric, pediatric, social work and educational consultants work through the teacher-counselors to help the children.

Cure is not the goal of the project. Officials believe each child is an inseparable part of a small social system, and their goal is to make that system work when it threatens to collapse.

While many children improve greatly during their stay at a Re-ed school, a child does not have to improve to return home. If his family achieves greater stability or his school situation improves enough to alleviate some of the pressures bearing on him, the child returns to his home and community.

The average stay at a Re-ed school is six to eight months.

Eight goals comprise the basis of Re-ed theory and practice:

• Life is to be lived—each hour is of great importance and is never neglected or just allowed to pass.
• Trust is essential and its development is the first step toward growth.
• Competence brings confidence and self-respect.

Additional Goals

Symptoms can and should be controlled; Re-ed attacks them through reconditioning to permit the child to make effective contact with others.

• Cognitive control can be taught, through immediate experiences and specific events, to broaden the limited responses these children have.
• Communities 'are important and exist for people.

The body or visible self is an armature around which the psychological self is built.

• A child should know some joy each day.

The Project is supported by a NIMH grant for training and research.
9 NCI Scientists Give Cancer Research Papers

Nine NCI scientists presented papers at the 57th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research, Inc., in Denver, Colo., from May 26 to 28. About 1,000 cancer researchers attended the meeting, which included a special session on cell kinetics and symposia on radiobiology and chemotherapy.

More than 175 research reports were given at the scientific sessions, which were devoted to cancer research in the areas of biochemistry, biology, carcinogenesis, chemotherapy, clinical investigations, endocrinology, immunology and genetics, and viral studies.

Speakers Listed

The NCI scientists who presented papers were: Drs. Edward S. Henderson and William R. Bell, of the Medicine Branch; Drs. John H. Weisburger and Mihir Ranjan Banerjee of the Biology Branch, Etology Area; Drs. Michael B. Sporn and Creed W. Abell, of the Chemistry Branch, Etology; Dr. Pietro M. Gullino, Laboratory of Biochemistry; Dr. Robert C. Rubin, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology; and Dr. Michael W. Johnson, formerly of the Laboratory of Viral Oncology, now at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Among the important highlights of the meeting were the Sixth Annual Samuel M. F. Hens Memorial Lecture given by Dr. Joseph W. Beard, of the Duke University Medical Center, and an address by the Association's president, Dr. Joseph W. Roby, Jr., of the Sloan Kettering Institute of Cancer Research. Dr. Beard spoke on "Evolution of Viral Neoplasia: From Hens to Men." Dr. Burchenal, an authority on dietary treatment for childhood cancers, chose as his topic, "Geographic Chemotherapy—Tumors to Men." Dr. Burchenal, an authority on dietary treatment for childhood cancers, chose as his topic, "Geographic Chemotherapy—Tumors to Men." Dr. Burchenal, an authority on dietary treatment for childhood cancers, chose as his topic, "Geographic Chemotherapy—Tumors to Men." Dr. Burchenal, an authority on dietary treatment for childhood cancers, chose as his topic, "Geographic Chemotherapy—Tumors to Men." Dr. Burchenal, an authority on dietary treatment for childhood cancers, chose as his topic, "Geographic Chemotherapy—Tumors to Men." Dr. Burchenal, an authority on dietary treatment for childhood cancers, chose as his topic, "Geographic Chemotherapy—Tumors to Men.

Steps Given

After 5 or more serial passages in animals, a tumor line is considered established and can then be used in experiments designed to elucidate the process of cancer causation, the activation of latent tumor viruses, and factors which may enhance or retard induction and growth of the tumor.

Germfree mammals produced at the Center are delivered by Caesarean section in specially designed isolators and are hand-fed Japanese quail, because of their small size, are in many instances replacing chickens in germfree-type studies of fowl viruses. The quail are hatched within the germfree isolators where they are maintained in a carefully controlled environment.

Work is in progress to develop means for mechanizing and standardizing the tedious techniques of hand feeding and to improve care routines for different species, principally hamsters, rats and mice.

Animals are used to provide a library of cancer-inducing chemicals and viruses and are certified as germfree before being shipped to NCI and other laboratories for further characterization and experimental use.

Project officer for NCI is Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Chief, Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch.

Mice and Japanese Quail Produced Germfree for Use in Cancer Research

Germfree mice and Japanese quail are among the essential components of a collaborative virus-cancer research program being carried out by scientists of the National Cancer Institute and the German-American Medical Research Center, Tampa, Fla.

At the Florida Center a Public Health Service, press extract in the amount of $255,000 is supporting a Germfree Tumor Virus Laboratory. Here tumors are surgically induced in laboratory animals free of detectable micro-organisms being studied. In addition, tumor-bearing germfree animals are being supplied to qualified scientific investigators, including those cooperating in NCI's Special Virus-Leukemia Program.

Dr. J. A. Reyniers, head of Germfree Life Research Center, and his associates induce primary tumors in the animals by single injections of a chemical, methylchloranthrene. Tumors which develop at the sites of inoculation are passed to other germfree animals by single injections of tumor homogenates or filtrates in the absence of any additional carcinogen.

Steps Given

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Project officer for NCI is Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Chief, Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch.

Human Gingival Tissues May Produce Factor To Destroy Collagen

An enzyme may be involved in the tissue destruction associated with periodontal disease in man according to scientists from the National Institute of Dental Research.

The production of a collagen-degrading factor by human gingival tissues has been demonstrated for the first time by Drs. Harold M. Fullmer and William Gibson of the Dental Institute's Laboratory of Histology and Pathology here.

Collagen, a major constituent of periodontal tissues, is lost in large quantities during the course of the disease.

Over 100 specimens of gingiva removed from patients during periodontal disease therapy, were prepared and cultured on a collage gel in a test situation.

Observations Described

Drs. Fullmer and Gibson observed collagen destruction after 24 hours, and the destructive activity increased with time. On the other hand, collagen destruction was not seen in cultures of certain rat tissues incubated under comparable conditions for as long as one week.

The investigators found further support for the hypothesis that a cellular factor, produced by periodontal tissues of patients with the disease, is responsible for collagenolytic activity. They inhibited cellular activity by freezing and thawing tissues in one procedure and by adding puromycin to the gingival culture in the other. In one case could collagenolytic activity be observed.

Specimens of the gingival tissues which had exhibited collagenolytic activity were cultured for microorganisms. No bacterial growth was observed after as long as one week.

In still another procedure, culture fluids from excited gingivae from patients with periodontal disease were shown to reduce the viscosity of collagen solutions 14 to 35 percent as compared with control solutions. The activity was markedly reduced by the use of boiled culture fluid.

The findings, according to Drs. Fullmer and Gibson, suggest that diseased gingival tissues, when cultured in vitro, produce a heat-labile collagenolytic factor, presumably an enzyme.

These findings were reported in Nature.
New Grant Programs Initiated to Meet Need For Biomedical Research

Two new grant programs, the Biomedical Sciences Support Grant and the Health Sciences Advancement Award, initiated by NIH to meet the Nation's growing biomedical research needs, were announced recently by Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart of the Public Health Service.

The Biomedical Sciences Support Grant program extends to graduate institutions, such as schools of arts and sciences, engineering and agriculture, the type of general research support previously limited to health professions schools and non-academic research institutions.

Concept Given

The concept of the BSSG program, like that of the General Research Support program, is to enable institutions participating in the Nation's biomedical research effort to have available funds which can be used flexibly for various health research activities.

For example, such funds could be used to meet new and unanticipated research opportunities, explore new and unorthodox ideas, or more readily recognize and support scientific talent.

In the BSSG program a minimum of $200,000 in NIH research project awards for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1965, is the qualifying base requirement for applicant institutions. The minimum award is $25,000 per grant.

The Health Sciences Advancement Award program provides an opportunity for additional graduate academic institutions to raise the stature of their biomedical research programs. The program is also expected to increase both the number of biomedical health scientists and the quality of their training.

Program Competitive

A non-formula program, the HSAA will be made on a competitive one-time basis to qualified institutions for a period of up to five years. Preference will be given to applicant institutions which show the greatest promise for advancing the excellence of their health science activities.

Eligible under this program are universities, colleges which grant higher degrees, and health professions schools not a part of a university.

Both programs, like the General Research Support grant program, implemented in 1962, are administered by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

Training investigators to meet dentistry's increasing need for the application of basic science research to clinical problems was the principal subject of the NIDR Training Directors' Conference held at NIH recently. Pictured (seated from left) are Dr. Fred A. Henny, Chairman, Dental Training Committee; Dr. Seymour J. Kreschow, NIDR's new Director, and Dr. Thomas J. Hille, Conference Chairman. Standing (from left) are Dr. Robert J. Isaacson, Training Director, University of Minnesota; a trainee, Richard R. Bevin, and Dr. Robert C. Caldwell, University of Alabama Training Director.—Photo by Thomas Joy.

Dr. BLEULER

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Bleuler’s studies discounted the belief that once chronic deterioration acts in, it cannot be reversed.

“Many decades of study are needed to show the true course of the disorder,” he told the seminar. “Cases of schizophrenia with a sudden beginning and lifelong deterioration are becoming increasingly more rare, and chronic cases have diminished in number. Even in chronic cases, the condition frequently improves after many years of suffering. Full recovery after a long-standing schizophrenic psychosis is not very rare,” he added.

Theory Given

One of the bases of Bleuler’s work is the proposition that schizophrenia life and healthy life are not alien to one another. “Sometimes the schizophrenic shows warm emotions like love, he shows responsibility, and complex intellectual achievements. This healthy part of the patient does not disappear as it does, for example, in cerebral atrophy,” he said.

His picture of the essential character of the schizophrenic’s is that the patient lacks unity, order, and suffers from dissociation. “The schizophrenic lives in a world of imagination, emotions, and reminiscences. The healthy person fights this disharmony in his nature, while the schizophrenic treats the world as a projection of his nature,” observed Bleuler.

While no specific effective therapy has yet evolved for the treatment of schizophrenia, Bleuler’s clinical experience has suggested several approaches he termed primary. Among these is the maintenance of human contact with the patient because isolation worsens the disease.

“Active therapy between doctor and patient is needed,” Bleuler said. Concerning shock treatment, he regards it as useful “to produce a suitable and abrupt change in the patient's environment.”

Shock therapy is not used as commonly in the United States as it was a decade ago before the advent of psychoactive drugs.

Of secondary importance in helping the schizophrenic are sedation and relaxation, Bleuler held. He prefers not to use drugs for his patients over a long period of time, and does so only when withdrawal of drugs causes relapse.

“Whatever therapeutic measures are used to help the patient evolve a harmonious personality that is adapted to reality, to help him find his own unity and his own self, are worthwhile and must be employed,” said the Swiss psychiatrist. “But we do not yet know a therapy that can attack specific causes of the disease.”

Bleuler’s work has been focused on the genetic, endocrinological, and psychological factors implicated in the etiology of schizophrenia. He is the famous son of a famous father, Dr. Eugen Bleuler, who coined the word “schizophrenia,” provided psychiatry with its classic description of the disorder, and pioneered the study of this form of mental illness.

Library

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On the B-1 level are the stacks, large enough to hold 140,000 volumes—50,000 volumes more than the present collection. Slide-through reference shelves will permit easier browsing in the stacks, and a series of carrels will provide seating space immediately adjacent to the stacks. Also located on the B-1 level are the photocopy facilities.

An additional floor of the annex, being constructed at the B-2 level, is to be used for other on-going NIH programs. This space will be available for future library expansion.

Plans for the new facility were developed with the assistance of the NIH Library Advisory Committee. Design and construction are being coordinated by the Plant Engineering Branch, DRS.

Dr. Emanuel M. Papper, Professor of Anesthesiology, Columbia University, received upon Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Director, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, a special citation upon completion of six months as principal consultant to the Institute.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.